



What Are Community Hospitals?



AHA definition of community hospitals: Non-Federal, short-term, general, and other specialty hospitals, excluding hospital units of other institutions (e.g., prisons)

Include these hospitals

OB-GYN

ENT

Orthopedic

Pediatric

Public

Academic medical Centers

,, Short-term rehabilitation

Exclude these hospitals

Long-term care

Psychiatric

Alcoholism/chemical dependency

Rehabilitation



What Types of Care Does HCUP Capture [and Not]?



Inpatient

State Inpatient Databases (SID) Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) Kids' Inpatient Database (KID)

<u>Outpatient</u>

Emergency Room Visits

State Emergency Department Database (SEDD)

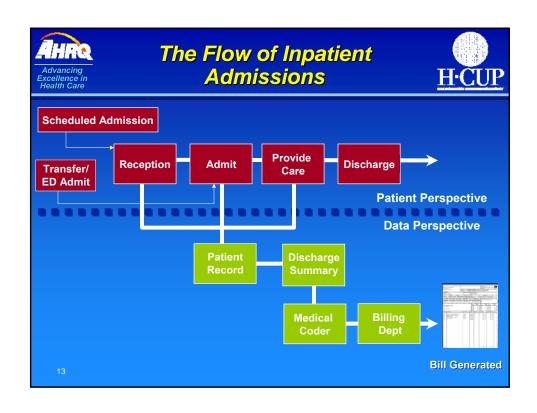
Ambulatory Surgeries

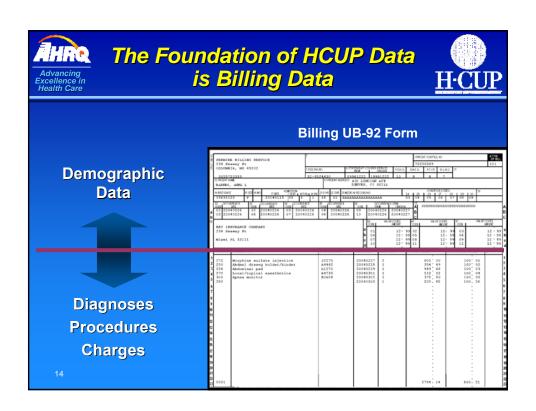
State Ambulatory Surgery Database (SASD)

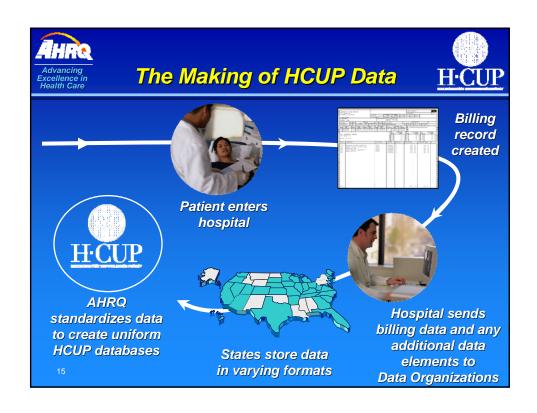
[Office Visits]

[Pharmacy/Lab/Radiology]













Hospital Billing Data Have Benefits and Limitations

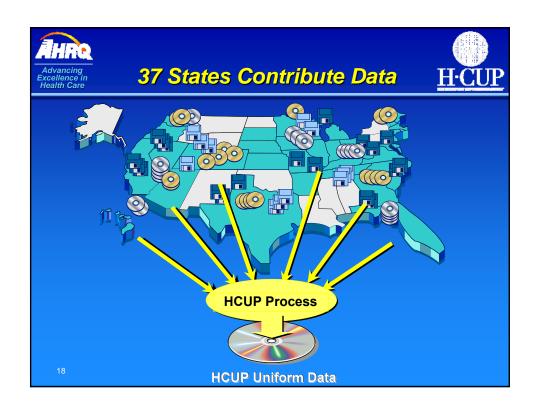


Benefits

- Size
- Uniformity of codes
- Regularity of collection
- Ease of access
- All-payer

Limitations

- Sparse clinical detail
- Variable accuracy of coding
- No data on individuals outside hospital system





Current HCUP Partners



Arizona Department of Health Services

California Office of Statewide Health Planning & Development

Colorado Health & Hospital Association

Connecticut Chime, Inc.

Florida Agency for Health Care Administration

Georgia GHA An Association of Hospitals & Health Systems

Hawaii Health Information Corporation

Indiana Hospital&Health Association

Illinois Department of Public Health

Iowa Hospital Association

Kansas Hospital Association

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Current HCUP Partners



Kentucky Department for Public Health

Maine Health Data Organization

Maryland Health Services Cost Review Commission

Massachusetts Division of Health Care Finance and Policy

Michigan Health & Hospital Association

Minnesota Hospital Association

Missouri Hospital Industry Data Institute

Nebraska Hospital Association

Nevada Department of Human Resources

New Hampshire Department of Health & Human Services

New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services



Current HCUP Partners



North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services

Ohio Hospital Association

Office for Oregon Health Policy & Research

Oregon Association of Hospitals and Health Systems (1996 data and forward)

Rhode Island Department of Health

South Carolina State Budget and Control Board

South Dakota Association of Health Care Organizations

Tennessee Hospital Association



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Current HCUP Partners



Texas Department of State Health Services

Utah Department of Health

Vermont Association of Hospitals and Health Systems

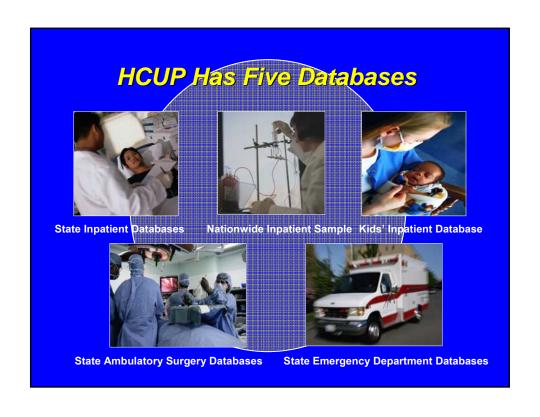
Virginia Health Information

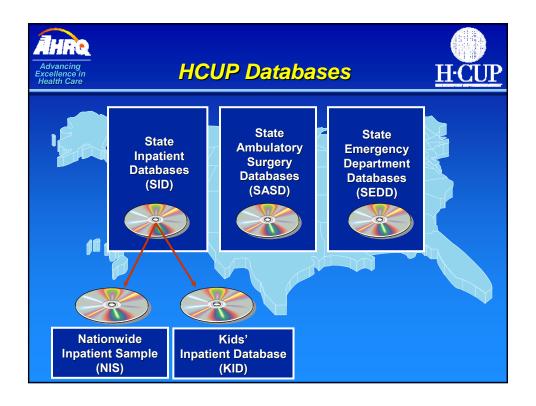
Washington State Department of Health

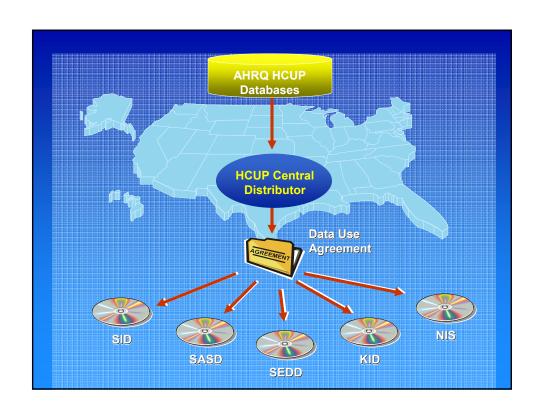
West Virginia Health Care Authority

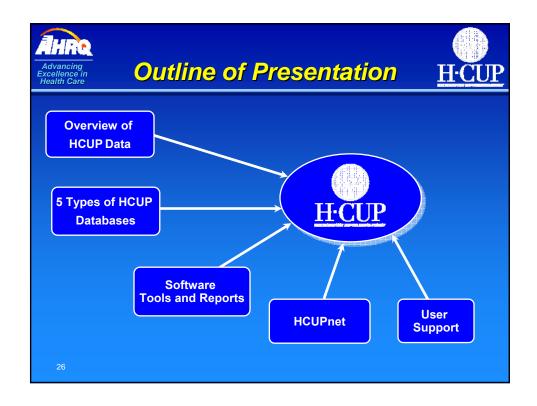
Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services



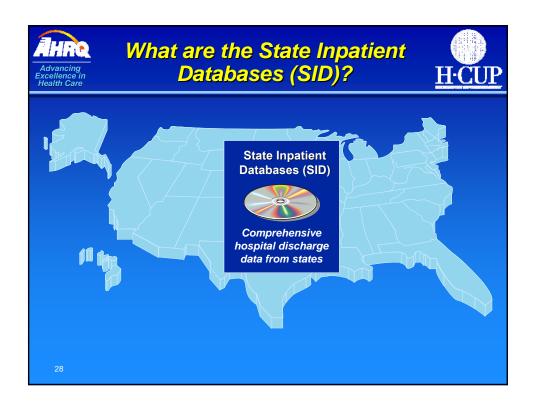














What Is the Source for the SID?



Inpatient hospital data: uniform billing data (UB-92)

- Data organization provides data to HCUP
- HCUP collects and standardizes data to create SID

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SID File Structure



- Range of file sizes
 - ~ 56,000 to 3.9 million records per state
- Core set of variables
 - Patient demographics
 - Expected payment source
 - All listed diagnoses and procedures
- State-specific variables
 - Patient race/ethnicity
 - Encrypted patient identifier
 - Patient ZIP code
- AHA hospital identifier



How Do the SID Differ from State Data Files?

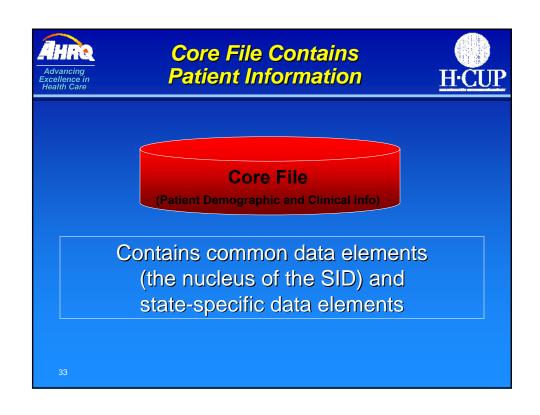


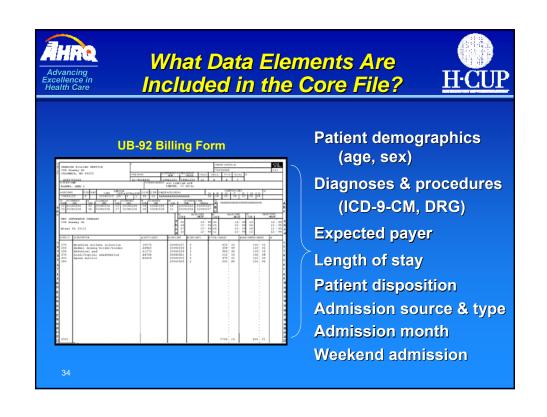
Unique attributes of the SID:

- Subset of data elements
- Value-added data elements
- **■** Uniformly coded across the states
- Encrypted identifiers
- Standard data quality checks
- Developed for cross-state analysis

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The SID Contains Three Types of Data Files **Level of Files** Hospital-Level **AHA Linkage File Files** (Hospital Characteristics) (One record per hospital) **Charges File Discharge-Level** (Detailed Charges) **Files Core File** (One observation per discharge) (Patient Demographic and Clinical Info)





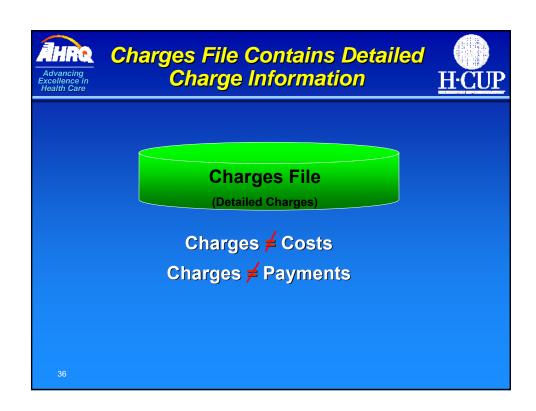


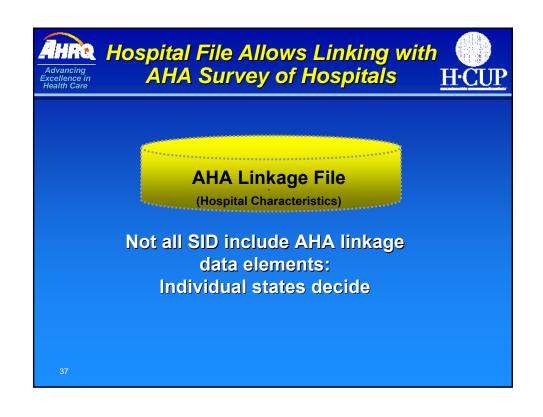
Some Data Elements Vary by State

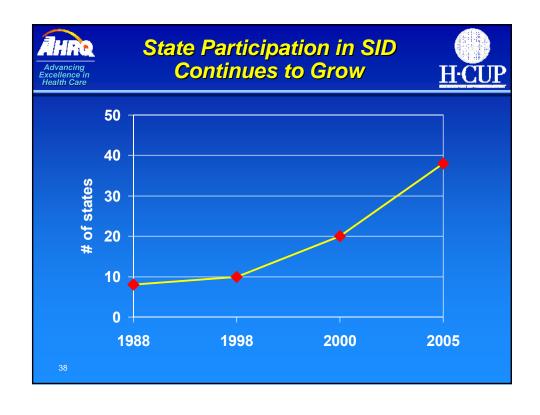


- Race/Ethnicity
- Patient county
- Patient ZIP Code
- Severity of illness
- Birthweight
- Procedure date (days from admission)
- Primary payer details

- Secondary payer
- Detailed charges
- Patient identifiers encrypted
- Physician identifiers encrypted
- Physician specialty
- Hospital identifier unencrypted









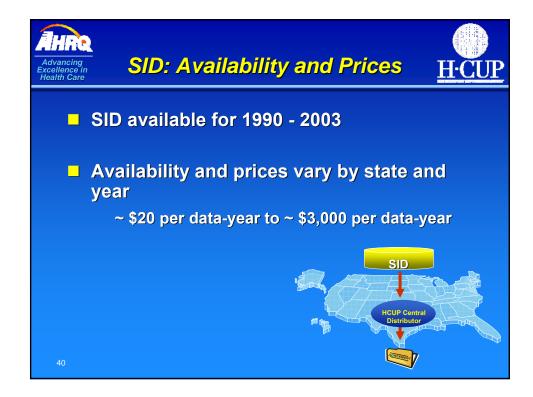
States Releasing SID through HCUP Central Distributor



1990 - 2003

- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- Florida
- lowa
- Kentucky (2000→)
- Maine (1999→)
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan (1999–)

- Nebraska (2001→)
- New Jersey
- New York
- North Carolina (2001→)
- Oregon
- South Carolina
- Utah (1997→)
- Washington
- West Virginia (2000→)
- Wisconsin





The SID Supports Interesting Research Topics



- Enumeration of all hospitals and discharges within market areas or states
- Investigation of questions unique to one state
- Comparison of data from two or more states
- Research of market areas or small area variation analyses
- Identification of state-specific trends in inpatient care utilization, access, charges, and outcomes

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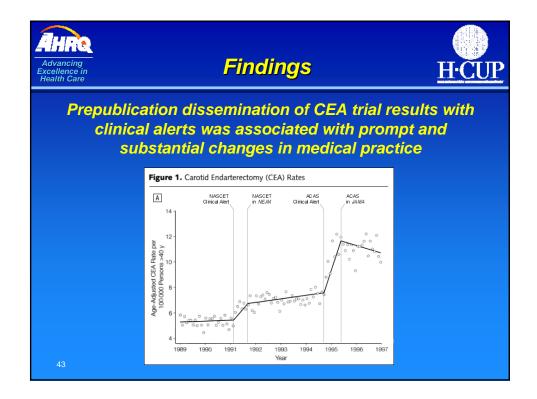
Using the SID: A Research Example

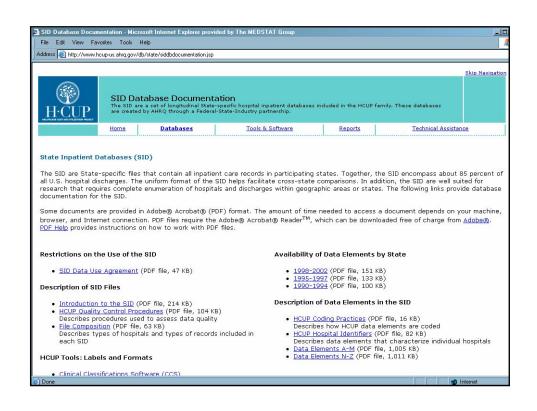




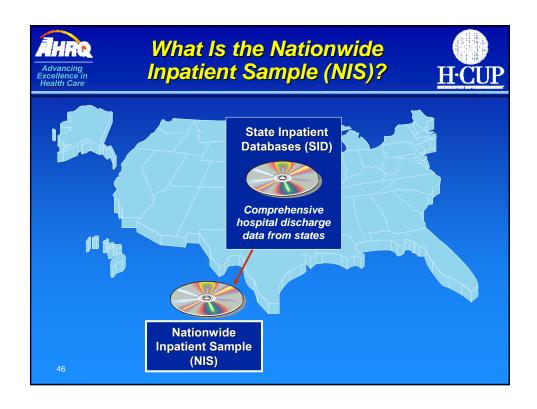
Relation between Prepublication Release of Clinical Trial Results and the Practice of Carotid Endarterectomy

Gross CP, Steiner CA, Bass EB, Powe NR • 2000









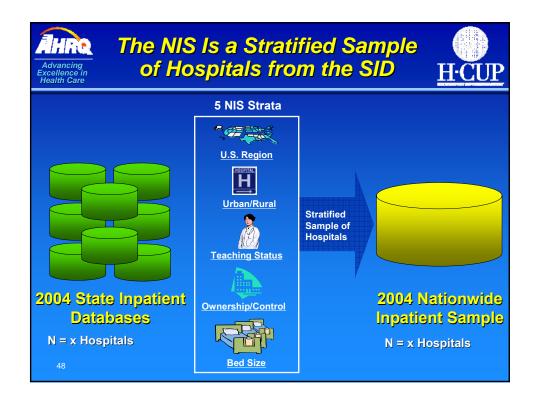


Purpose of the NIS



Allows national and regional studies of inpatient hospital utilization and charges*

* Not recommended for state-level analyses





Differences Between SID and NIS



- State Inpatient Databases (SID)
 - Census of hospitals
 - More data elements
 - Encrypted patient IDs in some states
- Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS)
 - Sample of hospitals
 - Fewer data elements, but all standardized
 - Many value-added data elements
 - Severity measures

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Four Sets of Severity Measures H.



- All Patient Refined Diagnosis Related Groups (APR-DRGs) – 3M Health Information Systems
- All-Payer Severity-Adjusted Diagnosis Related Groups (APS-DRGs) – HSS, Inc.
- Disease Staging Medstat
- AHRQ comorbidity measures Elixhauser et al., Medical Care



The NIS Has Many Value-Added Variables



- Hospital characteristics
 - Region
 - Urban/rural
 - Teaching status
 - Ownership/control
 - Bed size
- Clinical Classification Software (CCS)
 - AHRQ clinical grouper for ICD-9-CM codes
- Median income for patient's ZIP Code

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The NIS Includes Some Specialty Hospitals



Includes these specialty hospitals

OB-GYN

ENT

Orthopedic

Pediatric

Public

Academic medical centers

Short-term rehabilitation

Excludes these specialty hospitals*

Long-term care

Psychiatric

Alcoholism/chemical dependency

Rehabilitation

*Note: The NIS <u>includes</u> discharges for these types of care if the care was received at community hospitals.



Key Differences Between the 1988, 1993, and 2003 NIS



	<u>1988</u>	<u>1993</u>	2004
# HCUP states	8	17	37
# Hospitals	759	913	ххх
# Unweighted records	5,265,756	6,538,976	XXX
# Weighted records	35,171,448	34,714,530	ххх
53			



Statewide Data Systems Participating in NIS



	# of	
Data Year	States	States
1988	8	CA, CO, FL, IA, IL, MA, NJ, WA
1989-1992	11	+ AZ, PA, WI
1993-1994	17	+ CT, KS, MD, NY, OR, SC
1995-1996	19	+ MO, TN
1997-1998	22	+ HI, UT, GA
1999	24	+ ME, VA
2000	28	+ KY, NC, TX, WV
2001	33	+ MI*, MN, NE, RI, VT
2002	35	+ NV, OH, SD [AZ not available]
2003	37	+ IN, NH [ME not available]
2004	37	xxx

*MI entered HCUP partnership in 1999.



NIS: Availability and Prices



2000 - 2004 \$200 per data-year

■ 1993 - 1999 \$160 per data-year

1988 - 1992 \$322

Student Price (All Years) \$20 per data-year



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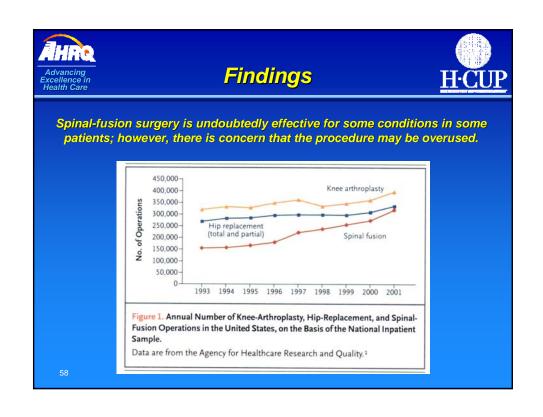


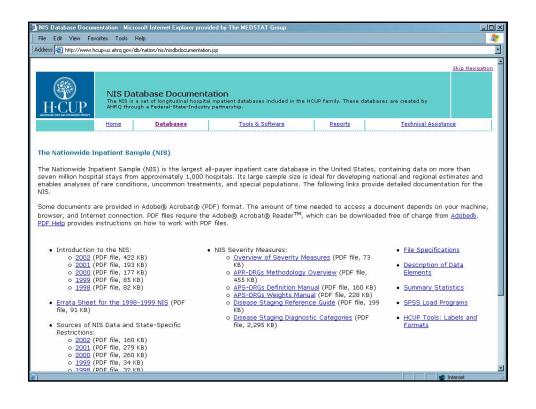
The NIS Can Be Used to Study Many Topics



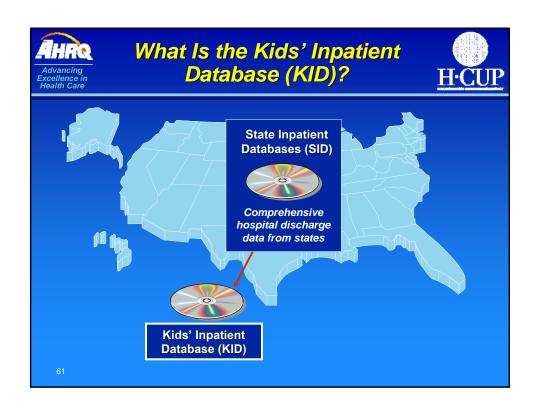
- Use of and charges for hospital services
- Medical practice variation
- Medical treatment effectiveness
- Quality of care and patient safety
- Impact of health policy changes
- Diffusion of medical technology

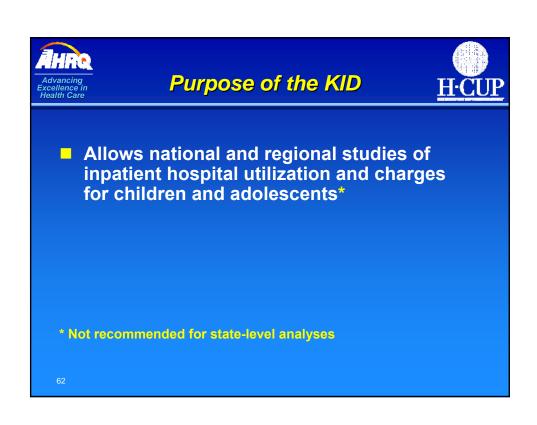


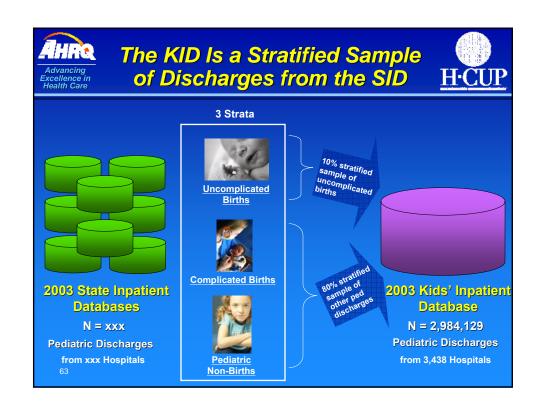


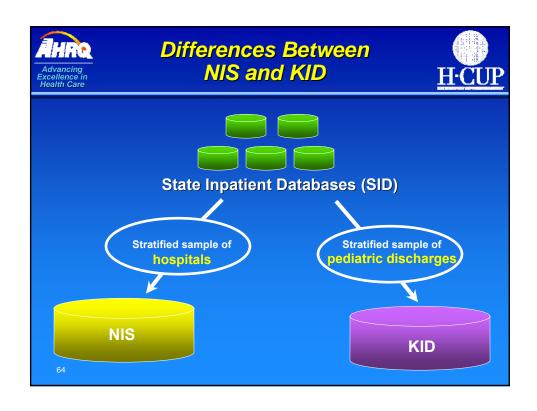














Key Differences Between the 1997, 2000, and 2003 KID



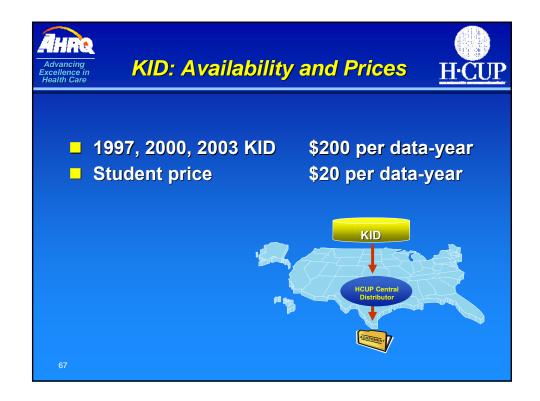
	<u>1997</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2003</u>
# HCUP states	22	27	36
# Hospitals	2,521	2,784	3,438
# Unweighted records	1.9 million	2.5 million	3.0 million
# Weighted discharges	6.7 million	7.3 million	7.4 million
Age inclusion criteria	≤ 18 years	≤ 20 years	≤ 20 years
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Statewide Data Systems Participating in KID



Data Year	# of States	States
1997	22	AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, GA, HI, IL, IA, KS, MD, MA, MO, NJ, NY, OR, PA, SC, TN, UT, WA, WI
2000	27	+ KY, ME, NC, TX, VA, WV [IL not included]
2003	36	+IL, IN, MI, MN, NE, NH, NV, OH, RI, SD, VT (ME and PA not included)





The KID Can Enable Child-Related Research



- Enables studies of common and rare pediatric conditions
- Permits exploration of the economic burden associated with specific child-related conditions
- Allows comparisons between pediatric and adult inpatient services in conjunction with the NIS



Using the KID: A Research Example





Pediatric Patient Safety in Hospitals: A National Picture in 2000

Miller MR, Zhan C • 2004

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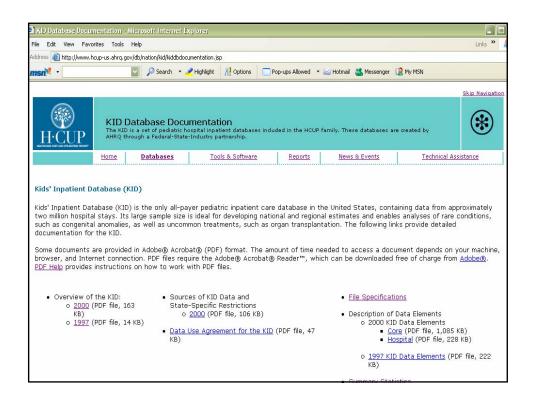


Findings

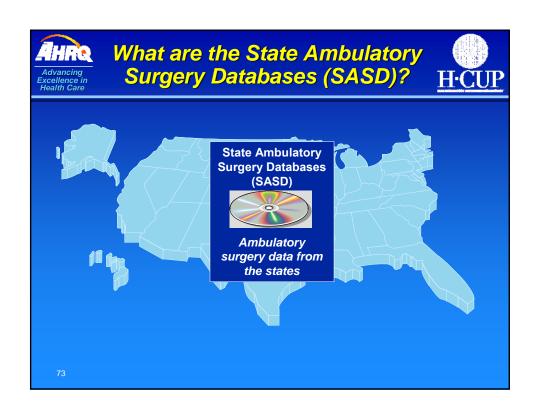


Patient safety events for hospitalized children have significant associations with increased LOS, total charges, and risk of in-hospital mortality.

Patient Safety Event	Increased LOS (Days [SE])	Increased Charges (Dollars [SE])	Increased In-Hospital Mortality (OR [95% CI])
Anesthesia complication	NS	NS	NS
Death in low-mortality DRG	4.4 (0.33)	37 890 (1399)	NA
Decubitus ulcer	18 (0.6)	85 344 (2056)	3.5 (2.6-4.8)
Failure to rescue	-2(0.4)	32 344 (2052)	NA
Foreign body left after procedure	5.7 (0.9)	31 366 (3262)	NS
latrogenic pneumothorax	11.6 (0.4)	61 991 (1222)	7.5 (5.0-11.4)
Infection as a result of medical care	30 (0.2)	121 010 (618)	2.2 (1.7-2.7)
In-hospital postoperative hip fracture			
Postoperative hemorrhage/hematoma	7.9 (0.5)	75 932 (2700)	3.5 (2.4-5.1)
Postoperative physiologic/metabolic derangement	16.3(1)	112 532 (5063)	45.8 (21.7-93.0)
Postoperative respiratory failure	24.4 (0.4)	140 507 (1979)	76.6 (51.6-113.6)
Postoperative pulmonary embolism/DVT	20 (0.4)	99 646 (2136)	2.8 (1.9-3.9)
Postoperative sepsis	26 (0.6)	117 815 (2768)	11 (6.9-17.5)
Postoperative wound dehiscence	21.1 (1.4)	76 737 (6778)	5.7 (2.1-15.0)
Technical difficulty with care	7.7 (0.2)	41 204 (813)	2.4 (1.7-3.4)
Transfusion reaction			
Birth trauma	0.2 (0.05)	NS	1.3 (1.1-1.6)
Obstetric trauma—vaginal with instrumentation	0.1 (0.03)	NS	NS
Obstetric trauma—vaginal without instrumentation	NS	NS	NS
Obstetric trauma—cesarean section	NS	NS	NS









What Is the Source for the SASD?



Ambulatory surgery data:

Designated hospital beds; separate facilities with hospital affiliation included

Some data from free-standing centers

- Data organizations provides data to HCUPcollection varies by state
- HCUP collects and standardizes data to create SASD



SASD File Structure



- Range of file sizes
 - − ~ 105,000 to 2.7 million records per state
- Core set of variables
 - Patient demographics
 - Expected payment source
 - All listed diagnoses and procedures
- State-specific variables
 - Patient race/ethnicity
 - Encrypted patient identifier
 - CPT codes



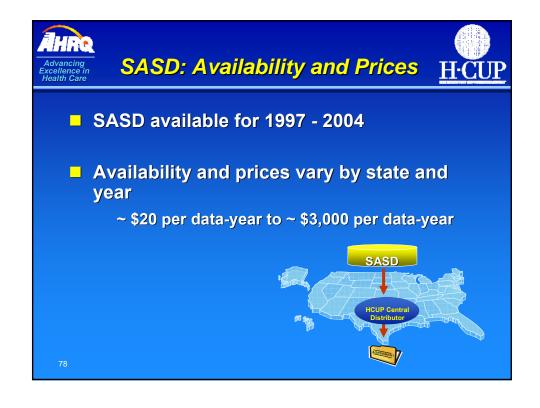


States with Ambulatory Surgery Databases



- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Florida
- Georgia
- Kentucky
- Maine
- Maryland
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- Nebraska

- New Jersey
- New York
- North Carolina
- Pennsylvania
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Utah
- Vermont
- Wisconsin*





Many Potential Applications of the SASD



- Identify state-specific trends in ambulatory surgery utilization, access, charges, and outcomes
- Conduct market area research
- Compare inpatient surgery data with ambulatory surgery data
- Examine complications for ambulatory surgeries

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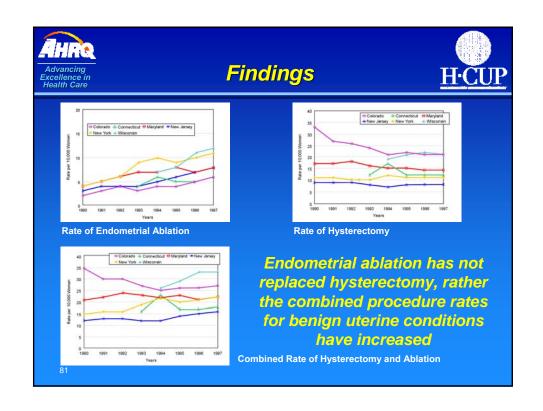
Using the SASD: A Research Example





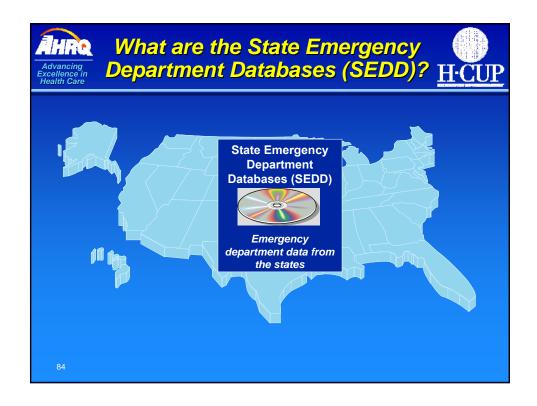
The Impact of
Endometrial Ablation on
Hysterectomy Rates in
Women with Benign
Uterine Conditions in the
United States

Farguhar CM, Naoom S, Steiner CA • 2002









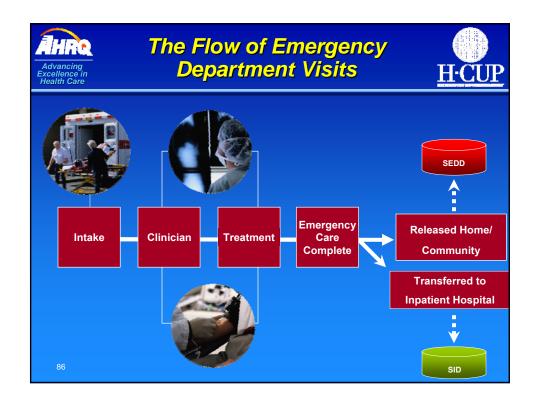


What is the Source for the SEDD?



Emergency department data: uniform billing data (UB-92), plus additional data elements, from hospital-affiliated emergency department sites

- Data organization provides data to HCUP
- HCUP collects and standardizes data to create SEDD

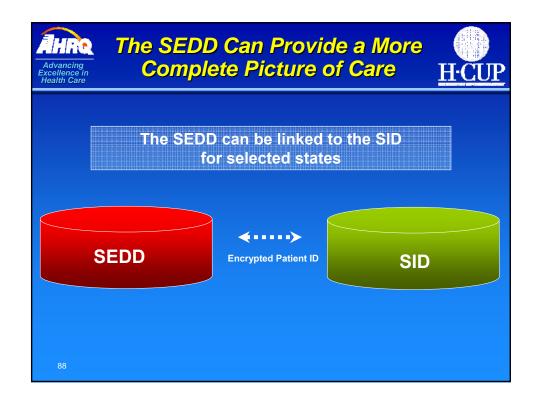




SEDD File Structure



- Range of file sizes
 - ~ 133,000 to 2.7 million records per state
- Core set of variables
 - Patient demographics
 - Expected payment source
 - All listed diagnoses and procedures
- State-specific variables
 - Patient race/ethnicity
 - AHA hospital identifier
 - CPT codes
 - Encrypted patient identifier





How Do the SEDD Compare to Other Databases?



- Number of visits benchmarks well against American Hospital Association (AHA) Annual Survey
- Percent of visits related to injury is similar to the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS)

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Some Interesting Ways to Use the SEDD for Research



- Injury surveillance
- Trends in ED use
- Correlations between ED use and environmental events
- Emerging infectious diseases
- Occurrence of non-fatal, preventable illness
- **■** ED visits and re-visits for some states



States with Emergency Department Databases



- Connecticut
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Indiana
- lowa
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Minnesota

- Missouri
- Nebraska
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Utah
- Vermont

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SEDD available for 1999 - 2004 SEDD availability and prices vary by state and year - \$20 per data-year to ~ \$3,200 per data-year



Interesting Research in Progress with the SEDD

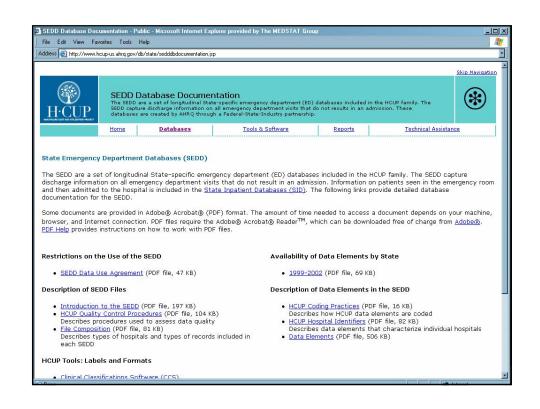


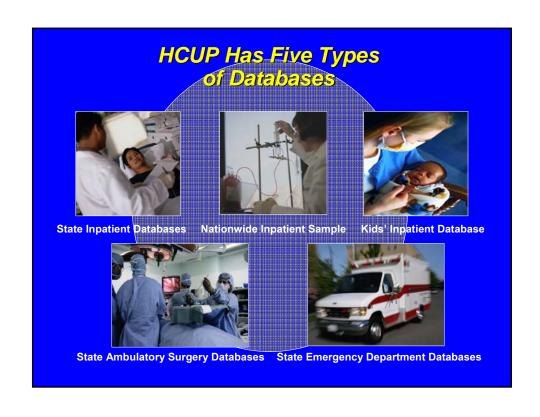
A Joint Study by AHRQ and SAMHSA

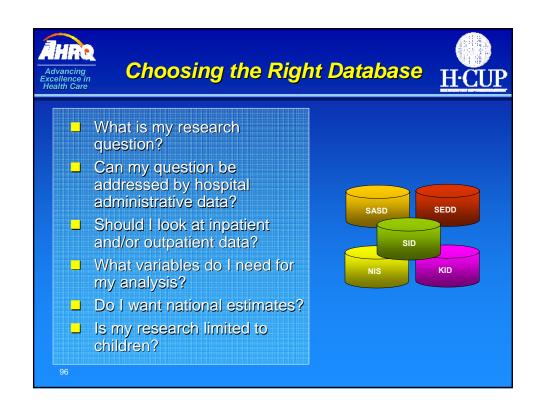


This study links the 2002 SEDD and the SID for Missouri and South Carolina to capture visits and revisits for mental illness and substance use disorders—ED visits and inpatient admissions









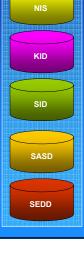


Example: Choosing the Right Database



Research Topic: Are there racial differences in C-section rates in Maryland?

- Can my question be addressed by hospital administrative data?
- Should I look at inpatient and/or outpatient data?
- What variables to I need for my analysis?
 - Race
- Do I need national, state, or local data?
- Is my research limited to children?



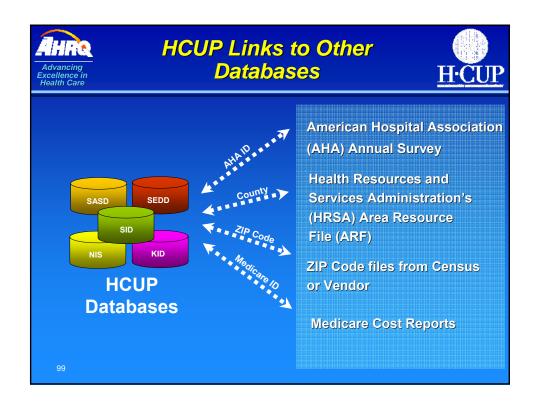
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Strengths of HCUP Data



- Represent largest source of longitudinal, all-payer encounter-level health care data
- Includes information on charges
- Protect individual and institutional confidentiality
- Have been benchmarked
- Permit trend analysis
 - NIS (1988-2003)
 - SID (1990-2004)
 - SASD (1997-2004)
 - SEDD (1999-2004)
- Link to other databases

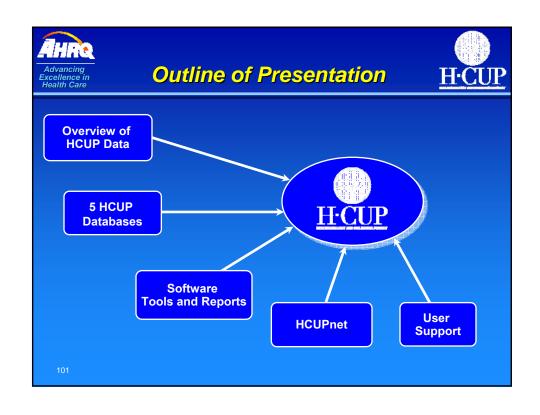


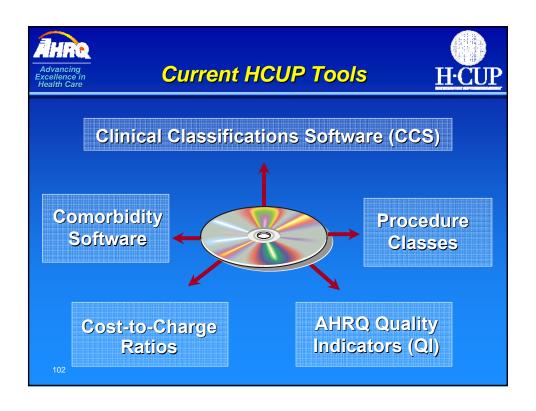


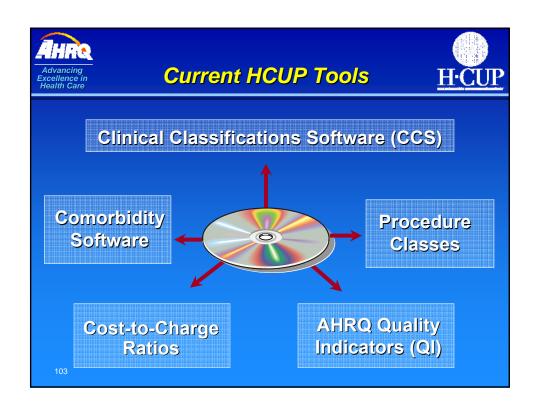
Limitations of HCUP Data

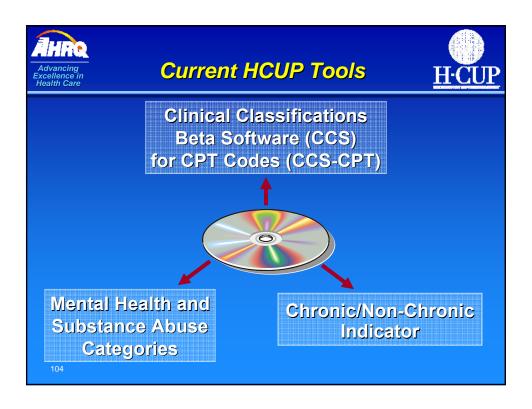


- Cannot show complete episode of care
- Do not include all hospitals
- Lack revenue or cost information
- Contain varying data elements, depending on state

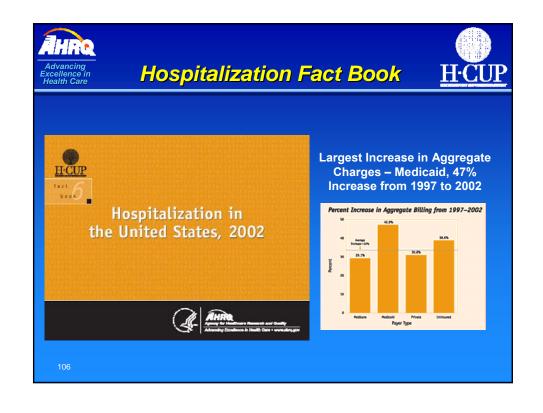


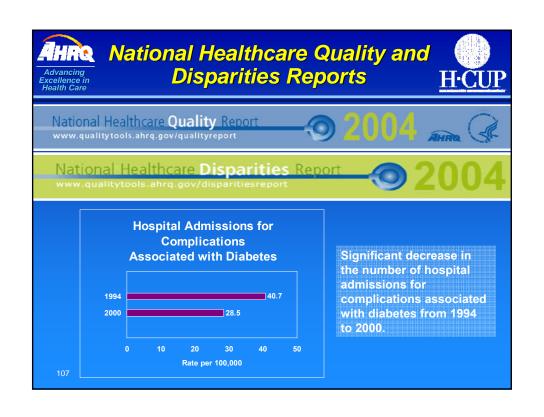


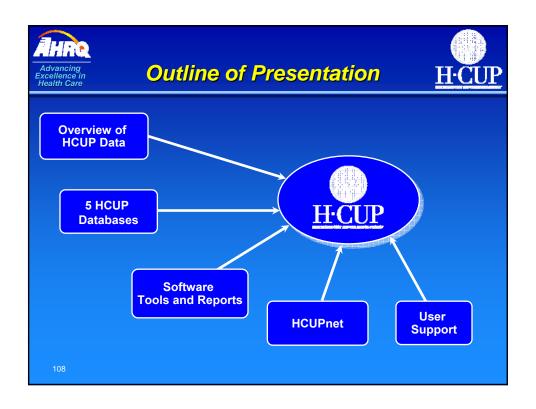














HCUPnet: Quick, Free Access to HCUP Data



- **■** Free, interactive online query system
- Users generate tables of outcomes by diagnoses and procedures
- Data can be cross-classified by patient and hospital characteristics

http://hcup.ahrq.gov/hcupnet

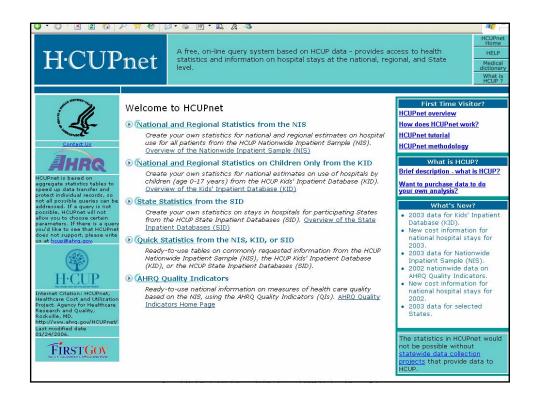
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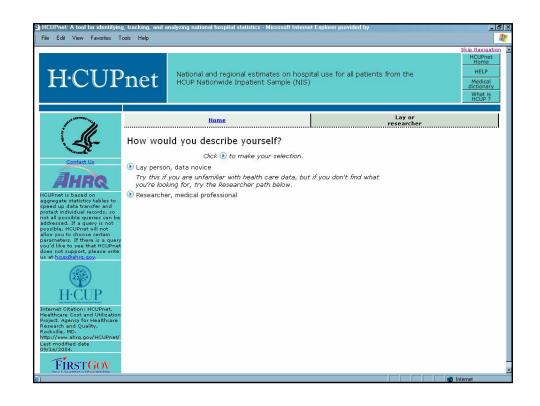


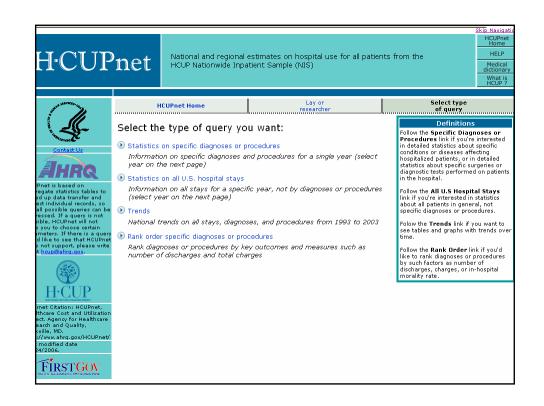
HCUPnet Can Answer a Variety of Questions

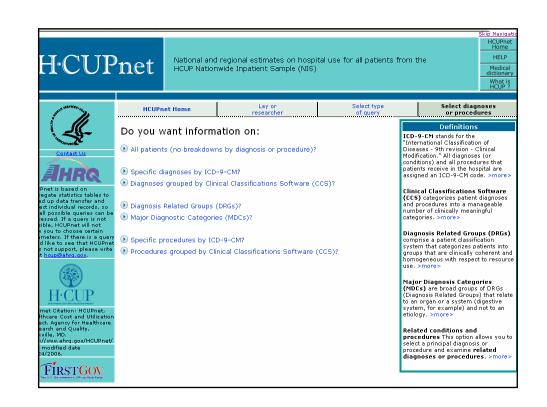


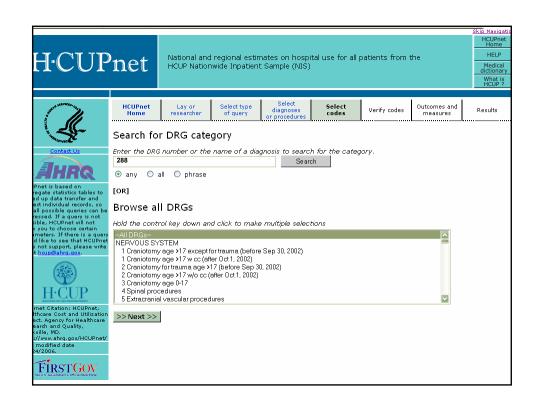
- What percentage of hospitalizations for children are uninsured, by state?
- What are the most expensive conditions treated in U.S. hospitals?
- What is the trend in admissions for depression?
- Will there be sufficient cases to do my analysis?
- How do my estimates compare with HCUPnet (validation)?

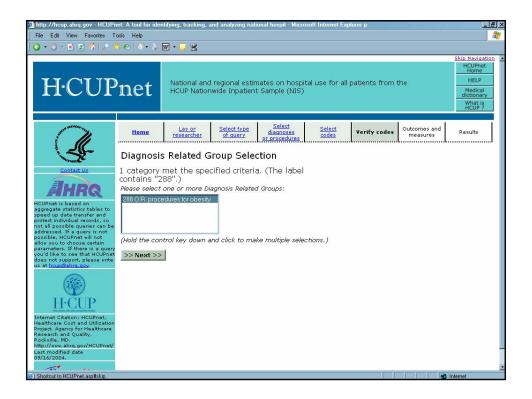


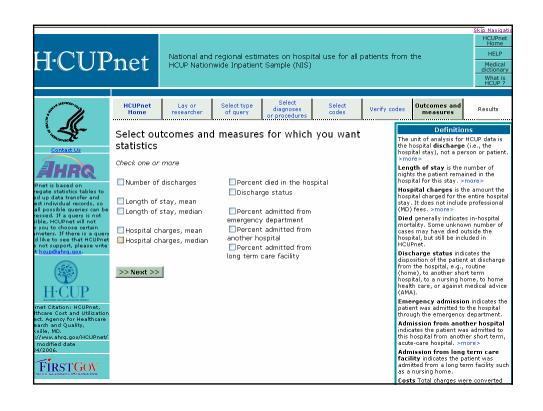


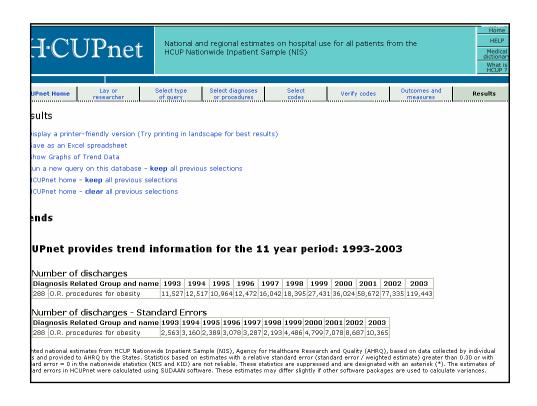


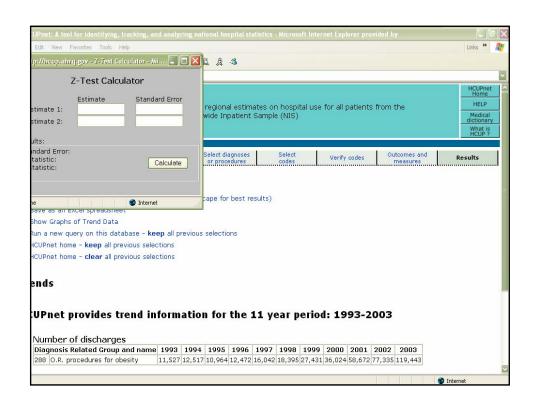


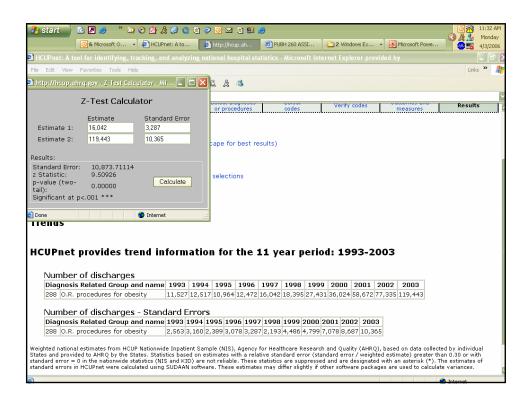


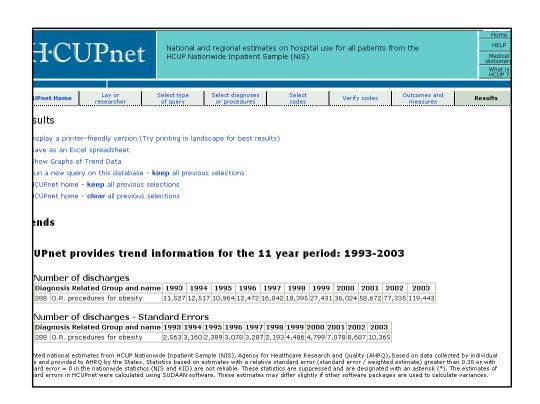


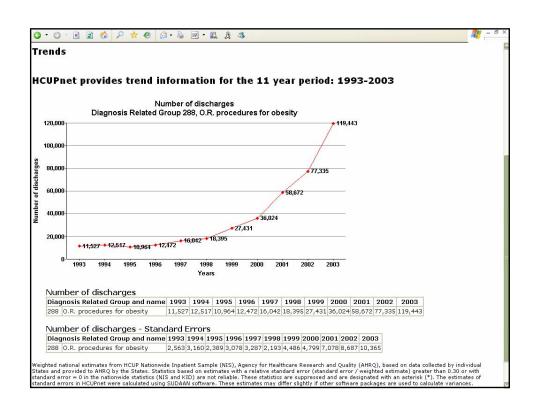


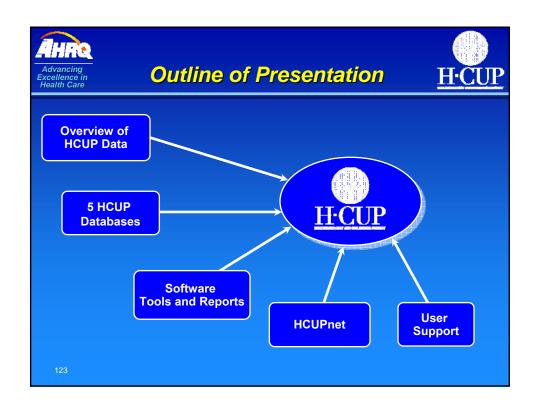


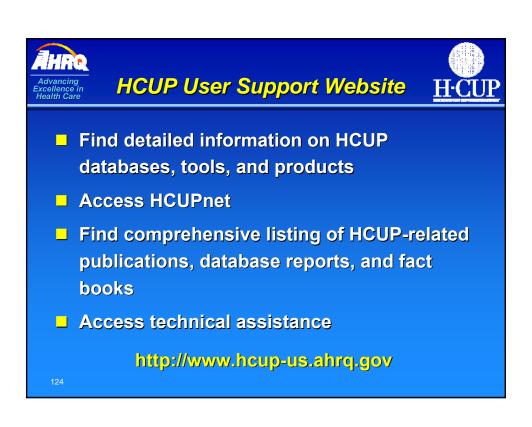














How to Obtain HCUP Data through the HCUP Central Distributor



■ Step 1: Request application kit:

http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/tech_assist/centdist.jsp

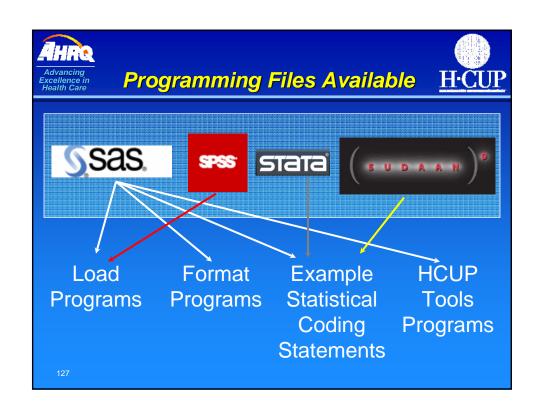
■ Step 2: Obtain more information (if needed):

Phone: 866-556-HCUP (4287) toll free

E-mail: HCUPDistributor@ahrq.gov

- Step 3: Read and sign the Data Use Agreement (DUA)
- Step 4: Send order form, DUA, and payment to HCUP Central Distributor









How to Learn More About HCUP



- General Information (or suggestions)
 - http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/home.jsp
- HCUP Central Distributor
 - E-mail: HCUPDistributor@ahrq.gov;
 - Phone: 1-866-556-HCUP (4287)
- HCUPnet
 - http://hcup.ahrq.gov/HCUPnet.asp
- Technical Assistance—HCUP User Support
 - E-mail: hcup@ahrq.gov;
 - Phone: 1-866-290-HCUP (4287)

